Bombay Gazette

Vol. 36 — Wednesday, 2d March, 1825. — No. 1813.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 66. of 1825.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson of the Artillery, Commissary of Stores, in July last, having expired on the 10th December last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council grants him an extension of leave for a period of three months from that date:

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1825.

No. 67 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

11th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant E. M. Ennis, to be Adjutant, vice Lighton, resigned, Date of appointment 15th February, 1825.

Bombay Castle, 19th Feb. 1825.

No. 68 of 1825.—Mr. George Ommany Reeves, a Cadet for the Cavalry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Milford, on the 14th ultimo, and produced a certificate of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council admits him as such from that date.

Mr. Reeves is promoted to Cornet. His date of rank will be adjusted hereafter.

No. 69 of 1825.—The Rank of the following Cadets for Cavalry and Infantry in List No. 3 of 1823, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to post them permanently to Regiments, and to assign them dates of Commissions as follows:

No.	Names. List No. 3, 1823.	Rank as Cornet.	To what Regiment appointed.
	Cavalry.		
1	William Mecke,	19th May 1824.	3d Regt. Lt. Cav.
		15th June Do.	3d Do.
		Do. Do.	2d Do.
	Ensign.		
		19th May 1824,	8th Begt. N. I.
		8th June "	19th Do.
		Do. Do.	2d Eur. Regt.
		15th Do.	10th Regt. N. I.
		7th Augt. "	2d Gr. Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1825.

No. 70 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Kingston Egan, of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry, to command in Candeish in succession to Lieutenaut Colonel Dyson.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1825.

No. 71 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Gavernor in Council is pleased, in the Revenue department, to appoint Lieutenant William Keys, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, now attached to the Department of the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, to be an assistant of the first class in that Department, from the Date of Lieutenant Dumaresq's departure to England.

Bombay Castle, 24th Feb. 1825.

No. 72 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Supreme Government, dated 21st January, 1825.

No. 21 of 1825.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 21st January 1825.

In Order to provide against inconvenience and delay in payments to Officers of the Madras and Bombay Establishment resorting to this Presidency *on duty*, and also with the view to prevent difficulty and confusion in the adjustment of their accounts at those Presidencies, it is hereby notified, that when an officer of the Madras or Bombay Establishment applies for his pay and allowances to the Presidency Paymaster at Fort William, he be required to append to his bill an Official Copy of the General Order under which he came to Bengal, together with his last pay certificate, exhibiting the several allowances he is entitled to draw during his absence, agreeably to the Rules of the Presidency to which he belongs.

This Bill is to be transmitted for previous audit, and the Military Auditor General is authorized to pass the same, to enable the Paymaster to pay the amount, and to furnish the Officer on his return with a last Pay certificate from himself in lieu of the one surrendered, which is to be sent, appended to the first Bill, to Fort St. George in Bombay, as the case may require, for adjustment in the usual manner, as receipts for advances have been hitherto forwarded by the Accountant Military Department.

The foregoing arrangement renders applications to Government from Officers of the other Presidencies, when here on duty, for sanctiou to draw advances on account, no longer necessary, and as by the act of the 33 of Geo: 3 Cap: 52, Section 37, the provisions of which the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have ordered to be strictly enforced, no Officer absent from his own Presidency, from any other cause than public duty, can draw salary or allowances until his return thereto, the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay are requested to make the necessary

wise, from the other Presidencies" &c. to the conclusion of the paragraph. The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The Officers of the Bengal Establishment are hereby directed to make their pecuniary arrangements so as to render any application for advances to the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, or to any settlement or colony beyond sea, unnecessary, *except when detached on duty*; as those Governments will henceforth decline such applications.

This order is not meant to apply to Officers of the Establishments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, on Service in the Burman Dominions, the pay of whose allowances when Visiting Bengal is provided for in General Order No. 366 of 1824.

(Signed) W. Casement, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt.

Military Department.

The rules laid down in the above orders are to be considered equally applicable to the Officers of this Establishment.

The indulgence hitherto granted of allowing absent Officers, not detached on duty, to draw their pay and allowances through their Agents on life Certificate will accordingly cease, but will not in the present instance apply to those Officers now absent in the enjoyment of this indulgence.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1825.

No. 73 of 1825.—Cadet Conrad John Owen, for the Cavalry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Alfred, on the 20th Instant, and produced a Certificate of his appointment on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date, and to promote him to Cornet leaving his date of rank for future adjustment.—

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council
W. Newnham, *Chief Sec*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

Sir,

I felt considerable annoyance at observing in your paper of the 16th Instant, under the head of "Sporting Intelligence" an account of the 1st two days sport at the Baroda Races, never intended (as you might have surmised *from the Style*) for Publication, but merely, the gratification of a friend, and written with a haste necessary to ensure that day's post, and prevent the loss of breakfast.

It now only remains for me to correct those inaccuracies which I scarce think are to be found *even in my hurried Scrawl*, and to express a hope, that *you have not been further favoured by a "friend" so entirely at my expense.*

Sunbeam,	1	1
St. Patrick,	2	2

In the 18 miles match, between Capts. ly and Mr. Dampie

...f the letter containing the account of the ...did not reach us until late in the evening, ...ur paper was going to the press, and being ...s to give it a place, it was sent to the printer ... examination. We were, also, confined ...uch with sickness at the time, and unable ...my attention to it, or the account would ...ssumed a different form.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's	1s. 9d.	per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days	103 B'y Rs.	per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do.	99 B'y Rs.	per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 4 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 107.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 2D MARCH, 1825.

No arrivals from Europe during the last week.

We have continued our selections from the latest Europe papers, and in our present number have completed the extracts of the most important political matter. We have still, however, many articles of interest in reserve, and are not likely to be at a loss for the means of affording amusement to our readers for some time to come. The Ogle Castle, by the English papers, was to leave England about the 20th of October, and we may therefore expect an addition to our stock of intelligence long before the other matter is exhausted.

Private letters from Bussorah, forwarding intelligence from Constantinople to the end of September, speak of the success of the Greeks, though not in such favourable terms as are represented in the English papers. The Hydriot and Spezziot squadrons had completely protected the Island of Samos against the attacks of the Turks from the Asiatic coast, and the object had been abandoned for the present. The principal part of the Turks that had been assembled for the invasion of Samos, had returned to their homes; about 20,000 had remained in the field; a number considered insufficient for the invasion of that Island. The Greeks had destroyed, by fire ...essels, six of the ships of war belonging to ...e Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

... report has been in circulation, during the ...two or three days, of a disturbance having ... place near Sholapoor, and of our troops ..., in consequence, sustained some loss in ...k upon a Ghurrie which had been oc- ... The following ... reach...

six pounder manned by 2 Jemadars, the Quarter master's Serjeant and 12 troopers of the 7th Lt. Cavalry, were despatched about the 21st of Feb. to demand the surrender of the fort of Oomraiz near Sholapoor, which had been occupied by some rebels under a petty chief who had been committing some acts of depredation in the neighbourhood. The force arrived at daybreak on the 22d of February before the Ghurrie, which was found to be much stronger than had been anticipated. The Patell having been summoned to surrender and the Garrison having refused and fired, two flanking parties under Lieut. Dudgeon of the 44th M. N. I. were placed under cover to keep down the fire from the Ghurrie. The Outer gate was blown in, and the Gun, with some difficulty, brought in to a traverse that led to a second one, under a severe fire. The narrowness of the traverse, together with the Gun Serjeant being wounded, and many of the troopers being disabled, caused a considerable delay, & it took five shot to make a parcial breach in the second gate. A most gallant rush was made in an instant by Capt. Hutchinson and Ensign Ramsey, and a lodgement effected inside with 20 Seapoys, but the doorway was too narrow to admit the Gun to be brought through to burst the third gate, which would have given access to the Ghurrie. In pushing through the second gate (which was completely exposed to the fire from the Ghurrie) with a view of supporting their brave companions, a severe loss was sustained. Lieut. Phillipson of the 44th was killed and Lieut. Milnes of the 7th L. C. wounded. All hopes of getting the gun through having failed, and there being no Pioneers, or scaling ladders, or any means of attacking the Ghurrie, Capt. Hutchison's party was withdrawn, and the troops encamped a short distance from the village.

Allthough unsuccessful, greater gallantry and devotion to the service could not have been shewn. The plan of the fort, which accompanied the details that have been kindly handed to us, evinces the spirit and determination that was displayed in encountering obstacles of no ordinary nature.

The day following the attack, Lieut. Col. Collett raised an advanced battery, and was preparing to attack the place by escalade, when he found it had been deserted during the night. A detachment of Horse Artillery and European and Native Infantry had been ordered off from Poonah, but on hearing that the Patell and his people had fled, the force was countermanded.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

1st Regt. L. C.

1 Lieutenant severely wounded.
1 Quarter Master Serjeant slightly wounded.
1 Naique killed.
3 Troope rs wounded.

44th Regt. M. ...

1 Li...

the stockade at Mungdoo so soon as the advance of our troops took place. It is now supposed they will meet with no opposition until their arrival at Arracan.

An account in the Bengal Hurkaru, from Doodpatlie, mentions, that the force in that quarter was almost at a stand, owing to the nature of the country, which was a thick jungle. It is said the Pioneers had to cut through a forest 30 miles deep, and the climate was so unhealthy that the Seapoys were dying fast. The European Officers had not suffered from its effects.

Bell's Messenger of October the 10th contains some remarks, which will be found under the Europe head, on an expedition that appears to have sailed from France for the West Indies. The force is not stated, but had it been of any consideration, it could not have escaped notice when preparation was made for its departure. The most probable conjecture as to its destination, appears to be that of the troops comprising it having been sent to relieve the different garrisons in the French Islands, which also agrees with the statements in the French papers.

The Simpson, homeward bound from this port, was at the Isle of France, all well, on the 10th of December.

BET AGAINST TIME.

Colonel B———. betted Captain J———. 3,000 Rs. that he could not produce a Native to ride 500 miles, in four successive days, at the rate of 125 miles per day.

This extraordinary and arduous undertaking was completed this morning by a Jockey of Captain Spiller's with great comparative ease, notwithstanding an accident he met with the first day, on his horse falling with him. The following is the time and distance of each day's performance.

Started.	Time on Horseback *Hours,*	*min.*	Distance, rode,
1st Day—One minute past midnight, - - - - -	9	44	129 miles,
2d Ditto—22 do. do. de. -	9	55	127 do.
3d Ditto— 3 do. do. do. -	10	15	126½ do.
4th Ditto— 4 do. do. do. -	9	26	127 do.
Total	39	20	509½ miles.

Poonah, 24th Feb. 1825.

Having been prevented from attending at the Theatre on Wednesday last, we are under the necessity of borrowing the following account of the performances from the pages of our brother of the Courier.

"The entertainment at the theatre on Wednesday last attracted a crowded house, and we remarked that every one appeared pleased and amused. We beg sincerely to congratulate our little band of ... on the success of their ... alluded to ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ng Chronicle of October the 1st
owing remark :—' 'We wish Mr.
d not presume so mu ch on his popu-
generally understoo d that he is at
f the negative, with out any reason
t by the Board of Co ntroul on the
of that most able and accomplished
Statesman, Sir John M alcolm, to the
t of Madras. A few of these coups
tell in time."

BAY COURIER, FEBRUARY 26TH.

nes Brisbane is appointed Commodore
ast Indies and to command the *Forte*
n which he is to hoist his pendant.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

TH DAY, FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

e Poonah Plate of Rs. 1,000 from the
with a sweepstakes of 100 Rs each, for
Arab horses, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.—Win-
5lbs. extra.—Heats 3 miles.

	Weight	*Heats.*
Spiller's....B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet,	8 st. 12 lbs.	4 2
Waite's, G. A. H. Ploughboy,	8 st. 12 lbs	1 1
Mr. Elliott's, B. A. H. Brilliant,	8 st. 12 lbs.	2 3
Mr. Havelock's, B. A. H. Winterslow,	8 st. 7 lbs.	3 4
Mr. Le Geyt's, C. A. H. Lucifer,	8 st. 7 lbs.	5 dr.

Time 6*m*. 35*s*. & 6*m*. 31*s*.

1st Heat.—Winterslow, Brilliant, and Ploughboy, alternately passed each other in the first two miles. Ploughboy for the most part however, led, at a steady rating pace ; which he kept up, and won in a canter.

2nd Heat. Pretty nearly the same as the 1st. Brilliant and Flibberty pressed Ploughboy in good style for 2½ miles, and the latter rated it in with him the last ½ mile ; but Ploughboy won, without being touched by whip or spur.

The Ladies' Purse of 600 Rs. with a sweepstakes of 2 gold mohurs each, for all Arab horses, weight for age and inches.—Heat 2 miles.

	Weight. st.	lbs.	ozs.	*Heats.*	
Mr. Platel's, G. A. H. Exmouth,	8	10	4	4	3
Mr. Elliott's, G. A. H. Golightly,	7	12	6	3	4
Mr. Boyd's, C. A. H. Jack,	8	12	4	1	1
Mr. Havelock's, G. A. H. Cupid	8	0	0	2	2

Time 4*m*. 16*s*. & 4*m*. 19*s*.

1st Heat.—Cupid, soon after starting, led with Golightly close on his quarter, Jack and Exmouth a length or two in the rear.—The horses continued in this position, till after the turn in, and it was supposed Cupid was winning easily ; but on approaching the winning post, Jack, to the astonishment of every one, was leading, and won in h[illegible]

d Heat.—Exmouth and [illegible] two, apparently in hand.

A Match of 100 Rs. once round the Course, P. P.

Mr. Hughes's, Poney---Langolee, } Catch
Capt. Hughes's, Poney---Cyclops } weight.
Cyclops, paid forfeit.

A Foot Race jumping in sacks, and hunting a pig with a greased tail, also took place this morning, and afforded great amusement.

5TH & LAST DAY,—TUESDAY 22D FEB.

The 6th Poonah Turf Club Cup, value Rs. 1,000,

for all Arab horses, carrying 8 st. 7. lbs.—2 miles.

	Weight.	*Heats.*	
Mr. Jameson's, G. A. H. Tannajee,	8 st. 12 lbs.	4	5
Mr. Havelock's, C. A. H. Marske,	8 12	2	2
Mr. Elliott's B. A. H. Brilliant,	8 12	1	1
Mr. Baillie's, W. A. H. White Surry,	8 12	3	4
Mr. Spiller's, B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet,	8 12	5	3

Time 4*m*. 17*s*. & 4 15.

1st Heat.—The horses went off at score; Marske leading till past the mile post, but closely waited upon by Brilliant, White Surry, and Tannajee ; in the run in, Brilliant headed and won the heat by scarcely a length, with great difficulty.

2d. Heat.—All passed the stand beautifully together at a slapping pace ; Tannajee fell off soon after ; but the other horses continued rating it closely to the mile post, Marske leading by half a length or so.—Up the rise, near the turn in, Brilliant passed Marske, and won by upwards of a length.

Whip Plate of £50 from the fund ; with sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs each, for all horses ; weight for age,—one 4 mile heat.

	Weight.	*Heats.*
Mr. Spiller's B. E. C. Peveril,	7st. 13 lbs.	2
Mr. Waite's, G. A. H. Ploughboy,	8 12	1

Time 8*m*. 44*s*.

Remarks.—A beautiful race ; both running well together, at a rating pace, till near the last ½ mile ; Peveril then gained a length or more on Ploughboy, who however, immediately made up his distance, pushed Peveril resolutely up the run in, and came in nearly half a length a head of him ; both whipping severely.—The owner of Peveril claimed the race on the ground of a jostle, Ploughboy having taken the inside of the course, before heading Peveril the required distance, thereby throwing him off his previous rate of going.—The question being referred to the judges, it was decided in Peveril's favor.

A Plate of 400 Rs. from the fund for the beaten horses, that have saved their distance in any race during the meeting, to be weighted by the Stewards. One heat, a 1½ mile and a mile post ; Sampson's strength [illegible] and he won easily in hand—The [illegible] of the Meeting closed with a Palan[illegible] (won by Mr. Gray's Hamauls) ; wrest[illegible] Phylwans ; ram fighting ; cock fighting, tumbling, &c. &c. which had the desire effect with the spectators, for all seemed pleased.

MHOW TURF.

2D DAY, FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

A Plate from the fund of Rs. 600 (six hundred) for all Arab horses that never won, with a sweepstakes of 2 gold mohurs from each subscriber—Heats 2 miles, Weight for age.

Mr. Cunningham's, B. A. H. Marengo, 7st 12lb - - - - - - 1——2——3
Mr. Ramley's, C. A. G. Lilliput, 9st. - - - - - - - - - 5——3——2
Mr. Brett's, - - - - G. A. H. Young Rapid, 9st. - - - - - - - - - 4——1——1
Mr. Davis's, - - - G. A. H. Prospero, 9st - - - - - - - - - 2——4——dr.
Mr. Burr's - - - G. A. H. White Surry, 9st - - - - - - - - - 3——dr.——

1st Heat.—All started at a rapid rate, and Prospero ran evidently for the heat, Marengo about three lengths in his rear until nearing the 3½ mile post when he made play, took the lead, and won handsomely.

Time, 4 16.

2d Heat.---Lilliput and the Tailor rated it for the first mile, the galloway leading, Marengo well up ; when Young Rapid shot a head, and won the heat.

3 d. Heat.---Prospero was drawn, and Lilliput started at score, determined upon nothing but winning, and led to the first mile post, when Young Rapid closed with him and they ran neck and neck down the back of the course, but the little Galloway was unable to foot it longer with his more mighty opponent, who carried off the plate in good style.

Time, 4 26.

The Hunters' Stakes of Rs 600 (six hundred) from the fund, with 2 gold mohurs sweepstakes from each subscriber, for all horses—Heats 3 miles,—carrying 10 st.

Mr. Clark's, G. A. H. Firefly..... 1—Walked
Mr. Ramley's G. A. H. Greasy Face ——2——dr.

Ist Heat.—The horses went off together at the 2d mile, Greasy Face headed for about fifty yards, when Firefly again shot a head and won in hand.

Time, 6 *m*.

2d Heat.—Greasy Face was drawn, and Firefly walked over.

3D DAY, MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Malwa Stakes, for all horses, of Rupees 700 from the fund, with 4 gold mohurs sweepstakes from each subscriber.—Heats 2 miles, weight for age.

Mr. Clarke's Firefly walked over the course, receiving half the stakes.

2ND RACE.

A Give and Take, for all Arab horses of [illegible] hundred from th[illegible]

…rom the fund, with a …old mohurs from each sub… 2 miles.—Weight for age.

…s G. A. H. Prospero 8 st, 10 lbs.—3—dr, …tt's, G. A. H. Young …. 9——12——2—2

…Burr's, G, A. H. White Sur… …. 7st.—5 lbs.—1—1

All rated it from the starting post,—Prospero leading for the first half mile; when White Surry closed, and run together to the mile, when the latter headed, and to the surprise of the knowing ones, won the heat.

Time, 4 11.

2d Heat.—Prospero was drawn, and Young Rapid and White Surry went off at a slapping pace, and kept well together till past the mile post, when the weight told on the tailor and he lost the race.

Time. 4 25.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. H. Crozier, Madras Rifle Corps.

Capt. James Shirreff, 2d B. E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. M. Schooff, H. M. 30th Regt.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.

Ensign J. B. Bellasis, 10th Regt.

Lieut. D. H. Hart, 22d Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 22d, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Eugenio Gonsalves, Commander, from Macáo 26th Nov. Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Galle, Columbo, Cochin, Tellichery.—23d, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Surat.—24th, Brig Mahomud Bux, J. Morris, Commander, from Penang 6th, Cochin 29th January.

PASSENGERS.

Per St. Antonio.—Sr. J. M. de Souza.

Per Brig Mahomud Bux.—Mr. W. Wallace.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 22d, Ship Orynthia, (Free Trader), Henry G. Holton, Commander, to London.—27th, Ship John Adam, Charles Robertson, Commander, to Madras and Calcutta.—28th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Tankara Bunder and Surat.

PASSENGERS:

Per John Adam.—Mrs. Fenwick, Miss Fenwick, Col. Cleveland.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ann, for China.

Shahool Hamed, for Bengal.

Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 4th, Brig Sarah, J. Clarke, com. from Penang 5th Jan.—Passengers Lieutenant J. W. Roworth, 11th Madras N. I. and Rev. Mr. Jacob. Bishop —Do. 5th, American Brig Mars, John K. Fitcomb, com. from Newbery Port 9th Sept.—Do. 8th, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, from London 22d Sept.—Passengers Mrs. Campbell; Mr. William Brown, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 87th Regiment; Messrs. Farmer and Mitchell, Cadets; and Mr. Leceister.

DEPARTURES.—February 2d, Brig Nimrod, W Spiers, commander, for Cheduba.—7th, Brig Andes, M. King, for Liverpool.—9th, American Ship Bengal, Samuel Gale, for Salem.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

…C. Ship Prince …

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 10th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Thomas Coe, from Trincomallie 8th February.—14th, Bark George, Capt. J. Poulson, from Cochin 26th, Quilon 29th December and Ceylon 14th Jan.—16th The H. C. C. Ship *Boyne*, Capt. Stephens, for England.—Passengers Captain and Mrs. Willows and 2 Children, Lieutenant Tincombe, Royal Navy, Lieutanant and Mrs. Walters, Ensign O'Brien, Messrs. Lake, Popham and Norcock, R. N.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 10th, H. C. Ship Astell, Capt. John Levy, for London.—Do. French Ship Sophie, Capt. P. Caussade, for Mauritius.—Do. 12th, H. C. Ship Rose, Capt. Thomas Marquis, for England.—13th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. Hill, for Rangoon.—14th, Ship James Colvin, Capt. R. Weymss, for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th Intant, the lady of Thomas Crawford Esq. of a Son.—At Colabah, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of the Reverend James Clow, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 20th instant, of measles, Lieut. A. D. Grœme, 3d Lt. Cavalry, a young man distinguished by his unassuming manners, and the kindness and mildness of his disposition.—On the 21st instant, David Ferguson, Esq. aged 26 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. — At the Cathedral, Lieut. and Adj. Bowes, (Prince's own Irish Regt.) to Mrs. M. Clifford —8th, At Colombo, Capt. Brown, Royal Engineers, to Miss Angela E. Rodney, daughter of the Hon'ble John Rodney.—Do. at the same place, Mr. J. Ball, to Miss J. Ebert.—18th. At Arcot the Rev. J. W. Massie, to Isabella, daughter of John Grant, Esq. of Avemore, Inverness shire.—Feb. 1st. T. Wm. Barrow, Esq. Commander of the Hon'ble Company's Ship General Hewett, to Emily Frances Birch, the daughter of J. B. Birch, Esq.—Do. Mr. H. Cooper, to Miss Jane, second daughter of Mr. E. W. Lowrie.—3d. Mr. Edward Gozzard, to Miss Ann Cronk, daughter of Mr. George Cronk, of Seven Oakes, Kent.—7th. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. F. Crane, to Mrs. Ann, Balley.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 16th. At Etawah, the lady of Dr Paxton, 41st Regt. N. I. of a daughter 'still born.'—Do. At Chuddapah, the lady of F. Lascelles, Esq. of a son.—29th Mrs. J. Buckland, of a daughter.—29th. Mrs. A. J. Mendes, of a daughter.—Feb. 2d. At Chandernagore, the lady Major T. G. Alder, of a son.—3rd. At Sultanpoor, Benares, the lady of Major Kennedy, of the 5th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.—6th. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. G. Younge, of a son.—9th. The wife of Mr. W. Wells, of the H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—DECEMBER 15th. At Jaffna, the only son of M. F. Herft, aged 3 years.—28th At Trincomalee, Jane Hall, aged 1 year and 11 months, only daughter of Mrs. Warburton.—Jan. 2d. At Bassim, on the route to Napgore, John, the only child of Capt. Hunter, aged 10 months and 13 days.—13th. At Rangoon, Capt. William Hodder, of the Ship *Windsor Castle*, of the Cholera.—25th. At Chittagong, Capt. Wallis, 30th N. I.—28th, Mr. E. Balfour, formerly of Madras.—Feb. 5th Mrs. Susana George, aged 58 years leaving behind a large circle of friend and relations …

Graham, infant Son of Daniel Carlier … at that Station, aged 4 months and 5 da… inst. Mrs. Mary De Caster, the wife … De Caster.—On the 4th instant, the in… of Mr. E. Cillees, aged 1 year and 11th…

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SE…

BUY.] *February* 4, 1825.

32 4 Remittable Loan, *Premium* .

1 4 Non-Remittable *Do.* . . . . .

BANK SHARES.—5550 to 5700.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills 5 0

Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . 4 0

Interest on Loans on Deposit,

open date, ... 4 8

Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA. [

s. d.

1 10½ 1 11½ On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee 1 11½

Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees. . . . . 92 *

Madras ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees. . . . . *

INDIA GAZETTE, FEB. 7th 1825.

One of the most charming entertainments … the season was Mrs. MALING's soiree dansan… last Thursday. The company began to assemb… about half past 9 o'clock, and by ten the room… presented a most striking and brilliant scene o… gaiety, beauty, and fashion. A large and com… modious terrace in front of the house was, as if… by magic, converted into a delightful pavilion, which was much admired. Here various groups might be seen during the evening;—some sitting gravely at the card table, some 'sipping the sober berry's juice, some promenading after a quadrille and ready to start for another, and some chatting or indulging in "lenes sub noctem sussurri".

A ball room is a capital theatre for the phrenologist, physiognomist, and particularly for the *padologist*; nor does the modern philosopher, like an ancient Cynic, disdain to be seen there; since, if meditation upon the works of nature be his chief delight, he may, within its confined limits, find a masterpiece of creation much more wonderful and certainly much more pleasant to behold than Mont Blanc, the Giant's Causeway, or the North Pole —viz. woman in 'the might and majesty of loveliness.' There was not a gentleman there, we doubt not, but could in a most interesting manner individualise on the charms of the ladies, and apply to some Zuleika of his own the well known lines of the lamented bard whose lyre is now unstrung:—

——————Around her shone
The nameless charms unmarked by her alone;
The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face,
The heart whose softness harmonised the whole—
And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul!

Dancing was kept up with great spirit during the … ening, and at one … me we thought the waltz… …es, and that the discover…

the Pleiades to the chambers of their repose, hinted to stars terrestrial that they should also retire from the hemisphere and veil their radiance for a time.

GOV. GAZ. FEB. 7TH.

Assam.—We before noticed that Colonel RICHARDS reached Maura Mookh, on the morning of the 6th ultimo with the force specified below, viz.

Flotilla.—Detachment Artillery, the 46th and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry, Dinagepore Local Battalion, Rungpore Light Infantry.

About three hours after his arrival, intelligence was brought that a party of the enemy were about 8 miles off on the road to Jorehat. Colonel RICHARDS immediately detached a Company from the 46th Regiment, under Lieutenant JONES of that Corps. They proceeded under the guidance of Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to the spot, but unluckily, the enemy were found on the move, and only about ten of their straggles were seen and pursued, without effect.

Having afterwards received further news that two parties were in the Hills to the Southward at Moruaghee and Kaleana, and one of them (Kaleana) considerably in his rear, Colonel RICHARDS deemed it expedient to endeavour to dislodge them, as, if allowed to remain, they would have it in their power to command the road between his force and Kulliabur; and cut off its supplies, besides deterring the inhabitants from returning to their houses. The enemy being reported also to have parties in stockaded positions at Cutchree Hat, Deorgoroo, and Deorgaon, the following movements were directed, viz.

A Jemadar's party was directed to move to Marunghee, to seize the stragglers at that village. Captain MACLEOD Commanding the Rungpore Light Infantry, was sent with a party of about 200 men of his Corps to Cutcheree Hat, with instructions that, after carrying it, he should detach Lieutenant KENNEDY to Kaleana, with a sufficient party, should he ascertain that the enemy were still there.

Captain WALDRON, with Lieutenant SAVARY, and 150 of the 46th Regiment, were ordered to march upon Deorgoroo. Captain MARTIN with Lieutenants HOPPER and DARVALL, and two Companies of the 57th Native Infantry, were sent to Deorgaon.

Lieutenant JONES of the 57th was detached with 100 men of that Corps to Dodurallee, a centrical point on the line of flight from all the Western and Southern Posts.

The party under Captain MARTIN, accompanied by Lieutenant NEUVILLE, reached the point of attack—a distance of 19 miles, abo[illegible] on the morning of the 10th ul[illegible]

ting the opposite one, and some of the hindmost were killed, some made prisoners; but the main body taking to the jungle, could not, in the uncertain light, be effectually pursued. Captain MARTIN accordingly, in obedience to instructions, halted the following day, and after destroying the Stockade returned to Camp.

Captain WALDRON's party proceeded on the 9th, as directed, and on their arrival at the place, were informed that the enemy had gone on to another post, about 15 or 18 miles distant, where they had a Stockade. He accordingly pushed forwards, and succeeded in falling upon them at day-break, when he immediately carried the place by assault, with a loss to the enemy of a Phookun (their Chief) and 20 men; the remainder flying towards Cutcheree Hat. Captain WALDRON then returned to camp.

The Detachment under Captain MACLEOD, succeeded in cutting up some small parties of the enemy in the route, but on reaching Cutcheree Hat, found it vacated by the enemy, who, the day preceding, had taken the direction of Dodurallee, where it is probable they would be fallen upon by Lieutenant JONES's party. Captain MACLEOD was, however, fortunate in cutting up the fugitives from Captain WALDRON, who fled upon Cutcheree Hat, ignorant of our men being there.

The success of these arrangements had the effect of driving the enemy upon Jorehat, which place they have since abandoned, burning the Stockades, and have concentrated their whole force, scarcely 2000 strong, at Rungpore, the capital of Eastern Assam.

It is now known certainly, that the late Burman Governor of Assam, called the Boora Raja, and his son, had been put to death by the adherents of Sam Phookun, previous to their abandoning Jorehat.

BENGAL HURKARU, FEB. 9.

CHITTAGONG.—Good information has been received that the Burmese Sirdars were in the utmost consternation at General Morrison's advance, and intended to submit to our mercy on our Troops reaching Arracan. The Light Infantry Battalion arrived at Chittagong on the 3rd inst. and the two Grenadier Battalions were expected in a few days.

[FROM THE JOHN BULL FEB. 10TH.]

CHITTAGONG FEB. 4.—The Enemy, of whose consternation and alarm at the advance of our overwhelming Force, we had long previous notice, has vacated the Mungdoo Stockade, and shewn real prudence in so doing, for the approach of our Gun Boats and an intercepting Force, by the Rear up the River Magoo left their body, (about a thousand strong) no hope of escape, had they been hardy enough to await the combined attack intended.

"We shall now go on smoothly enough. We have men—ships—guns, and gun[illegible]s equate to the conquest of [illegible]ore numerous [illegible]an;

BENGAL HURKARU, FEB. 10th.

It was not without a slight feeling of melancholia, that a few days back, we perused in Number twelve the "Last words of Helter," which informed us that that entertaining Magazine had made its final appearance. There is a mystery over its sudden discontinuance, which the Editors either cannot or will not dispel, but we are informed that it was caused by an unforeseen event which occurred on the 29th of December, and went near to prevent the appearance of even the present number. What this event is, or how it happens to be insurmountable, we have no means given us of ascertaining, but the Editors assure us that it is not connected with any want of matter, or falling off of contributions, and this assertion any peruser of the concluding Magazine may very easily believe; for it is more entertaining, and possesses more variety, than several of its precursors, and there is no reason to doubt the power of the writers which in no degree appears to us to be yet exhausted. Neither has the mysterious event in question any thing to do with the want of patronage on the part of the public, for it seems that more than a hundred copies were disposed of monthly, and that would do much more than defray the expenses of the work. It, however, has ceased and nothing more is left for us to do but to regret its death and to say a few words upon its merits. These last cannot be judged of by comparison, because the Helter-Skelter was a periodical, *sui generis* from the beginning to the end; as no work of the kind has ever before been issued from the Indian Press. It was certainly a work of talent—we never heard that doubted, even at the time when some of its articles called down great indignation from contemporary prints. In these vituperations we always thought there was much illiberality, and we believe that eventually the public thought so too. At all events, as the "last words" tell us, it flourished in spite of them all, and has now ceased, at a time, and in such a manner, as leaves it impossible for any one to attribute the event to any opposition that was ever offered. We think the public will regret the loss of Helter, and let its imputed faults have been real or not, it is a work, from which we expect to derive a considerable supply of talent and genius, for the "Spirit of the Press," and one which in those respects we do not suppose will be speedily excelled.

MADRAS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1825.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan..... 33 *Premium.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal Unremittable Loan..... 1½

APPOINTMENTS.

February 11, 1825.

Mr. A. F. Bruce, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Sir James Home, Bart. Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

Feb. 17.

Mr. C. R. Cotton, Sub-Collector and Assistant M[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Doctor White, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Bishop; Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Purchas, 27th Regt. N. I.; and Major Leonard Cooper, 47th Regt. N. I.

His Excellency Commodore Coe, landed from H. M. Ship *Liffey*, on the morning of Friday, under a Salute due to his rank, and proceeded to his elegant Villa on the Mount Road which has been engaged for him during his stay at Madras.

Supreme Court.—Very little business and nothing of any interest has been done during the present Term, owing in a great measure to the indisposition of His Lordship the Chief Justice—We understand that Mr. JUSTICE PALMER who has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES GREY at Madras, may shortly be expected—In all probability the next arrivals from England will bring the Appointments of the Successors to the seats on the Calcutta and Madras Benches vacant by the lamented deaths of Sir CHRISTOPHER PULLER and Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN.

EUROPE.

THE SUN.

OCTR, 9th 1824,

LONDON, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1824.

There is nothing to excite political speculation, and much less to *inspire* political *prophecy*, in the present operations of the French Government. The French MONARCH seems to be chiefly employed in bestowing appointments and in acts of conciliating courtesy. Considering the deep lamentation which sympathized with the sufferings, and followed the death of the late KING, nothing can account for the rapturous reception and tumultuous delight which attend his Successor, but the acknowledged levity of the French character. When, however, the new MONARCH has filled up all appointments, and exhausted his imagination for smart and affable sayings, we may find the old policy of the French Cabinet again in action, and the usual schemes of ambition at work, though probably, from the awful warning of the French Revolution, not to the oppression of the People, or to the disturbance of Europe. —The contents of the French Papers, and of the other Foreign Journals received this day, will be found in our other columns.

We learn, from a most respectable quarter, that VILLELE enjoys the highest confidence of CHARLES X., who is determined to abide by his counsel.

FOR THE SUN.

LEADING ARTICLES.

MR. EDITOR—Dr. JOHNSON was fond of what he styled "a Coffee-house life," and as conversation was his chief delight, it was hardly possible that a man with various acquaintances, could, in any other place have equal opportunities of indulging his favourite propensity. This life has been mine, but not having Dr. JOHNSON's talents and fame to attract attention, I chiefly amused myself with newspapers, of which I am a constant and insatiable reader. My notice has been naturally drawn to what are termed LEADING ARTICLES, which have risen into existence writers; but we should not be *crammed* with controversy when we are gaping for information, A Newspaper should be what CONGREVE styles "sauce for the nation;" it should be calculated to please all palates except that which is inclined to "feed on garbage." You have done an acceptable service to the Public in drawing every day into one *focus* all the *leading scintillations* of your competitors, but I am sorry that I must accuse you of selecting sometimes those articles which consist of the disputes between rival Journals, instead of giving us such reasonings and deductions upon passing events and political operations as are objects of chief interest and importance to the country.

Peel's Coffee House, Oct. 7. QUIDNUNC.

SIR HARCOURT LEES, we have been informed, leaves London to-morrow for Ireland, on business of vital importance to the Protestant interest in that country. The distinguished Baronet was splendidly entertained at dinner yesterday in the Borough by the Protestant Union, where he explained his views and plans for neutralising the machinations of the Jesuits in their country and for finally overturning the Roman Catholic Establishments in England. This day the Grand Orange Lodge of Great Britain entertains the Learned Baronet at the British Coffee-house.

Dr. SYNTAX.—The author of this interesting work, in addition to the numerous publications in which he was engaged gave we understand, a "helping hand" to the Letters from Saint Helena!

CHELTENHAM, OCT. 6.—A considerable influx of company took place yesterday. Near twenty carriages arrived with families and parties. Suffolk House is taken for Lady Willoughby, who is expected daily to arrive.—Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, a Meeting of the Auxiliary Hibernian Society was held at the King's Old Well Room, the use of which, and other accommodations were gratuitously given by Mr. Jos. Chambers, one of the proprietors.—Many instances of opposition and bigotry of the Roman Catholic Priests were stated; in some cases they had actually horsewhipped the children away from their school. The Priests had said, they had got schools of their own, but the only books they would allow so be read in them were "Jack the Giant Killer," "Valentine and Orson," the "History of Highwaymen," and other robbers.—It was justly urged that the inhabitants of this town were particularly called upon in ameliorating the condition of the Irish, as thousands were constantly being expended here by wealthy and distinguished visitors from that country.—The Society have distributed 16,000 New Testaments since its recent formation.—This children have increased about 20,000 during the last year.

THE SUN Oct. 9.

LOGAN ROCK.—It is with a great deal of pleasure that we are enabled to inform the curious and the lovers of antiquity, that an attempt is at last being made to restore this celebrated stone to its former pinnacle of wonder and surprise. We are aware of there being a *diversity of opinion respecting it*, but we hope the majority of our readers will be gratified to hear the *Lieutenant Goldsmith*, with a zeal *truly characteristic of the British tar* in redeeming past *errors*, and *ever anxious to please*, commenced his operations on Tuesday last with *about thirty able seamen*, by landing the requisite apparatus from boats beneath the cliff.—The weight of the rock has been recently found to be *seventy tons*, to lift which a *triangle* is erecting over it of proportionate strength, with tackle, blocks, &c. of the [illegible]*gnitude*. It is only three feet from its origi[illegible]ur best wishes attend their endeavou[illegible]n the 8th of

nistry are co-operating in the general object of the Expedition. "This purpose," says one of our own Government journals, "has been communicated to the British Cabinet, and the answer has been, that we recognise the right of every country to recover, if possible, its own colonies, and have, therefore, no ground of objection or observation upon the Expedition in question."

Now, upon this intelligence, the first remark which we have to make is, that we wholly disbelieve it. It is in every thing a most unreasonnable enterprise, and we have too good an opinion of the prudence and discretion of the French Ministry to suspect them of an act of temerity of this description. We remember the last Expedition against this Island, which was commanded by General Le Clere, the friend and brother-in-law of Buonaparte, and was so equipped, appointed, and composed of such a force, as belonged to the extraordinary strength of the French Government during the reign of that extraordinary man. But this expedition totally failed, except in getting possession of the person of Toussaint. Now, what France could not effect when in the plenitude of her military power, and when the insurrection of the Blacks was so imperfectly consolidated, is it to be expected that she can now accomplish, with her present means, and against a government now established? We have no hesitation to say, that all the power of France would be here of no avail. St. Domingo exceeds England and Scotland in magnitude, and is covered in the interior with woods and jungles. The Blacks are all armed, and it is unnecessary to say that they will have to fight for the greatest of all stakes,—their own personal liberty. The climate, moreover, is such, as in six months would destroy seven out of ten of any European Army. Against all these obstacles, what can be the hope of success?

It is equally absurd to say, that a very great portion of the inhabitants is in favour of the French and Spanish governments. We would ask, what portion—is it the white planters? There are none of them. They have been sent out of the country to a man. As to the negroes and coloured inhabitants, is it to be believed for a moment, that any of them can desire to surrender their present state of independence, and return to absolute slavery? The assertion is too absurd to require further notice. Nor is the island of sufficient worth to France to justify the certain cost and risk of such an Expedition; its only value is in the supply of sugar and cotton. But the mere physical capacity of the island to produce these is of very little consequence, unless it be accompanied with a supply of slaves to till the ground. Now, where are these to come from? It is hardly to be expected that the negroes of St. Domingo can be reduced to work as slaves again. It would require a standing army of fifty or sixty thousand men in the island to retain possession of it under such circumstances. We have reason to believe, indeed, that some years ago, the Spanish island of Cuba was offered to the English Government in sale or cession, and that the Cabinet declined it upon this consideration, that the island would be entirely useless unless cultivated by slaves, and was [illegible] these

Government would be compelled to acquiesce in a passive neutrality. Mr. Canning, very much to his credit, has spoken unequivocally upon this subject, and the design has been in consequence laid aside. We shall hereafter, therefore, probably hear no more of this Expedition, except that it has arrived in the French West Indies, and has been employed to relieve the garrisons in their islands?

LISBON.

The *Lively* frigate is arrived from Lisbon, after a very short passage of four days, bringin home our late Ambassador, Sir Edward Thorng ton, who is replaced by Sir W. A'Court. The private advices by the *Lively* fully confirm the relaxation in the proceedings for an expedition against Brazil; some of the stores collected for that object have been publicly sold.

DEMERARA.

Advices, dated the 16th of August, have been received from Demerara. The inhabitants were apprehensive of another revolt by the Negroes, on acconnt of the weak and defenceless state in which the colony had been placed by the unhealthiness of the season. The mortality had been so great among the European troops, that only 17 were able to do duty.

ARMY.

A new code of regulatio ns concerning the appointment of persons to Commissions in the Army, has been issued; the principal of which is, that no person shall be eligible till he has attained the age of 16, and that all recommendations shall certify the eligibility of the person in respect to education, character, connexions, and bodily health, and that he is prepared immediately to join any regiment to which he may be appointed.

BELL'S MESSENGER, OCT. 10th 1825.

The funeral of Louis XVIII was made remarkable by an accident which has not been till now publicly mentioned, but which at present is a topic of very general conversation in every circle in Paris. Several battalions of the *Garde Nationale* marched at the head of the funeral procession; the commanding officer had promised, that on their arrival at St. Denis they should form the ranks on each side the way that the *convoi* was to pass, that they might themselves enjoy the sight of a spectacle which no person now living had ever an opportunity of seeing. Notwithstanding this promise thus given, these battalions had hardly arrived at St. Denis, when they were ordered to file off to the left by a lateral road, and march back to Paris. The National Guards, instead of obeying this command, broke their ranks, and began to place themselves on the side of the road, for the purpose of seeing the procession. General Laroche Jaquelin (son of the famous Vendean Chief), *on witnessing the manœuvre, approached the National Guards, and ordered them instantly to retire, and the same time cried out to the gen d' armes to charge them if they did not obey.* This order was no sooner heard by these Guards than they fixed their bayonets, and marched towards the General with crossed bayonets, sa[illegible] *est ce toi, mauvais [illegible] qui nous f[illegible]* Is it you, [illegible] The [illegible] it seems to [illegible] and on latitude, and to proceed to Martinique, where they were to be joined by some others, and to sail for St. Domingo.

GRAPHIC KALEIDOSCOPE.—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in the bank-note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington, in the United States by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, iu a manner that we believe to be inimitable. The best idea of the peculiar powers of this machine is to compare it to a kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of one continued line. crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety. This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and as the cylinders pass and rapass each other, tbey shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to auother lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attaehed for cutting the figure. Nothing in the whole circle of the arts appears to present such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured, on the authority of the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same.

MORNING CHRONICLE OCT. 11TH.

FRANCE.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL OF FRIDAY.]

PARIS, OCT. 8—"The Ministry is national." One is almost tempted to smile on reading this passage. Does there remain in the whole kingdom a partizan of the Ministry which has threatened and compromised every political existence for three years, and endeavoured to spread its system of corruption and duplicity over all France? Can that Ministry be national which has persecuted all the national opinions—which has dismissed all the public servants, and even wished to impose laws on the belief and on the conscience of the people? Can this Ministry be national which has roused the son to be revenged on the father—which, without any trial, sentenced, banished, and put in irons men born Frenchmen—which coupled an author with felons—and which, finally, to crown its works, wished to stifle the murmurs of the oppressed, and impose silence on its victims? To call this a national ministry is to calumniate and outrage all France. On the contrary, it may be said, with perfect truth, that there is nothing at present in France so anti-national as the ministry.

At Lyons the abolition of the Censorship met with general approbation, and even the *Gazette Universelle* says: "The Censorship is abolished! Glory to the august Monarch who, strong in the love of his people, does not wish that their cries of joy shall have the air of being ordered, nor that their hopes and complaints should appear to be stifled before reaching him. Beaumarchais said, and the Ministers seem to have wished to prove it, "It is only feeble men who dread feeble writing;" but a King, great and good, has nothing to fear from the liberty of the press. With it on the contrary, he is sure to know all the wishes and wants of his people, which the Ministers are often interested in concealing from him; and the paternal heart of a Bourbon knows how to appreciate [illegible] We shall again recur to this [illegible]

and we will cry with more pleasure than ever since we can do it with greater freedom *Vive le Roi.*

M. Chasseriau, who was sent to Colombia as the Commissioner of the French Government, has returned to Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 28.—(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)—A change in the Ministry is still spoken of, but only as regards the Minister of Finance and the Minister of War. The *Exaltés* are doing all in their power to get M. ERRO in the place of the former. Baron d'Erolles and General Campana are mentioned as likely to be Minister of War, who *ad interim* is General Agmeric. In the Council of Castile there is some discussion of a project for sending a military expedition to South America. In spite of its impotence, our Government thinks constantly of reconquering the colonies, so that neither the past nor the present can make it give up its ideas of conquests. The organization of the Royal Guard is going on very actively. In less than two months two complete corps of cavalry have been formed, and it is more than probable, that during the month of November it will be organized. M. Aguilar, of Conde, formerly intendant of the Army, was yesterday conveyed from Cordova to the prison for the Nobles. He is implicated in the business of the Ex-Minister Erro. He was marched into Madrid by a detachment of the Royal Volunteers, who conducted him bound like a common malefactor, although he is still unwell from wounds he received while serving in the Army of the Faith. The Marquess of Giraldi, formerly an Officer in the Spanish Guards, was also conducted to the same prison the day before yesterday. To judge from the number of rooms preparing there, a great number of persons of high rank are expected. A great many arrests have taken place here within these few days, but they are persons little known, and concerned with General Capape. Some also have been arrested who were concerned in the business of the Canon Vinueza. Independent of the wrongs which the vexations of the Police and of the Municipal Authorities cause to the nation, as they force the richest of our citizens every day to leave the kingdom, some of whom go to spend their revenues abroad, while others carry thither their capital and industry; it must also be considered that in consequence of the revolution in America, a great quantity of capital was imported into Spain by Spaniards, who returned from that country. It is calculated, however, that 2,000,000 *piastres* have been carried into France and other countries by emigrants since the beginning of 1823, who preferred the calm and security of foreign countries to the continual alarms and vexations they would have been obliged to submit to in returning to their own country.

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 29.—(*Private Correspondence*).—The loan of M. Zea is at present the object of public attention. It is said that the proposals, made by the house I have before mentioned, have been laid before the Council of State which, it is said, has disapproved of them, because one of the conditions was to recognise the loans of the Cortes. This disapprobation is the more extraordinary, as the Council is at this moment thinking of an expedition to South America. It must know, at [illegible] that the financial situation of Spain [illegible] of all such projects

either not surrender, or would be put to death), is entirely worthy of the ancient policy of despotism. Nobody had carried it to a higher degree of perfection than Darius, of whom Herodotus relates half a dozen instances. He removed the inhabitants of Cyrenean Barca to the extreme east of his empire, viz. to Bactria (iv. 204); the Ionians to Phœnicia, and the Phœnicians to Ionia (vi. 1); the Carians to Myletos (vi. 20); the Eretrians to Sarsa (vi. 99). The ancient Persians, therefore, transplanted nations like trees, and always to countries the most remote from their own. Faithful to this principle of *Asiatic human agriculture*, the Turkish Emperor, Murad 1., conqueror of Constantinople and Greece, transplanted Asiatics of Europe, to Scopi, Philippopolis, Zahara, &c. as may be read at length in Chalcocondylas II. Mahomet II., conqueror of Constantinople, was a still greater master in this art; he brought the noblest children of both sexes to Constantinople, which was peopled with Caramanians, Illyrians, &c. from no less than twelve conquered cities; and he was also no stranger to the grand idea of uniting Greek women with negroes, and *vice versa*.

To have mulatto slaves, the tyrant compelled Greek women to unite with negroes, and Greeks with negresses, and for that purpose imprisoned them in Marmora, and the other islands lying on the right of the capital, Perhaps some European agents, who visit in the summer these beautiful islands, will acquaint the public, through the medium of the Journals, with the results of this new experiment. But as there is little doubt of the intentions of the Divan, we only wish that the expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt may, by some means or other, be baffled in its object.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

APRIL, 1824.

I was well received by the Governor, who, after a short acquaintance, I found disposed to serve me; my grant he made of the first class, 2000 acres, and allowed me to fix on the Government reserve; I am nominated a magistrate of the district—a situation of some importance here, and which entitles me to provisions for myself and family, together with four servants, permanently, added to some patronage, and much influence in the country; in civil cases at law, I am assessor of damages as a magistrate; and my rank in the Navy makes me a foreman of the jury in criminal ones, holding the oldest commission, I understand, in the island. We remained as short a time as possible in Hobart Town, and proceeded up the country, or as it is termed here, got into the bush as soon as we could, we bought our bullocks and carts, hired others, and departed, pitching our tents by the road-side at night; we had not to encounter the inconvenience of living in a tent after our arrival, as the Governor lent us the Government House close to our grant. We soon broke up 12 or 14 acres of land, and got in some wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and peas H— and C— working hard at a garden, which soon repaid their labours; almost all our seeds succeeded. Building our house and fencing land is now our occupation; while this is going on our sheep increase, our cows furnish calves, and we shall now make butter and cheese, with mutton, therefore, and beef, potatoes, peas, turnips, kangaroo soup, tea at 2s. 6d. per lb. and sugar from the Isle of France at 2½d., we cannot fare ill[y]. T[hey] find much better [pro]vi[sions] his keep; my land is my own, the light of Heaven is admitted to our dwelling gratis; I can ride twelve miles round my own land, and nobody accuse me of trespass; I am satisfied, and enjoy more happiness than I have done for years; let not any reports of distress in this country, render you uneasy on our account; we shall do well, and my only regret is, that I did not get out here some years sooner. I can imagine nothing more independent than our situation. I have every thing about me that I want, with the exception of tea, sugar, wine, &c. which may be had in exchange for our fleeces. The advantages of breeding sheep are certainly great, land for nothing, 100 ewes will give you in 12 or 15 months 200 lambs, which, at 12 months old, produce lambs themselves; judge, then, in what a rapid manner your capital increases by the increase of your stock, independent of the wool—your 100 ewes would give you 400lbs. of wool at 1s. in one year, this you perceive is 20 per cent. per annum, merely by the fleece on the capital embarked. 100*l*.

It occurs to me that I have given you a flattering account of the commercial prosperity of this place, and at the same time tell you remittances cannot be made; the reason is this, there is a Bank establishing, and the circulating medium here is almost entirely withdrawn; hitherto every shopkeeper and tradesman issued notes, and there has been scarcely any thing else received; the prospect of a Bank has induced people to refuse this kind of payment; the notes are for one or more dollars on demand; these are now presenting for payment, and as many have issued without having dollars; much distress is occasioned, and houses, stock, and property, of all kinds, is selling to take up the notes, and a general distrust prevails; this will subside when the Bank is established, and we learn by the new Commissary, that the premium on Treasury Bills will be removed. We are well; and, I repeat, that I rejoice that I came to this country.

EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF LOUIS XVIII.

The *Gazette de Santé* contains the following details of the body of Louis XVIII. when examined after death. The bones of the anterior part of the cranium were very thick, while those of the posterior part were thinner than common. The brain, which was unusually large in every direction, was more developed on the left side than the right. This is a very rare circumstance, but was also observed of the celebrated anatomist Bichat; the lungs were perfectly healthy, the heart was large, not very firm, and empty. The stomach, of a very large size, was distended with gas and mucus. Its internal surface was marked with two red spots. The intestines had neither wounds nor ulcerations, but in the duplicate of the mesentery a *steatomatous* tumour was found of a considerable size, which occasioned no pain during life, and the existence of which was not indicated. Tumours of this kind are frequently met with in the mesentery without having been previously suspected, and unless they are very extensive, they do not disturb the functions. The other viscera were in a good state. The upper and lower extremities were much wasted; the left thigh, in its inner side, had the marks of an old issue. Both *legs from the knees downwards to the feet were of a substance appr[oaching] the consistency* [illegible] *and the* [illegible]

[GREECE.---[FROM THE SMYRNEAN.]

SCALA NUOVA, AUG. 19.---For some days the Ottoman squadron was in sight of the Greek fleet, when, after divers insignificant movements on both sides the Greeks, to the number of 30 sail, advanced towards the little channel which separates Samos from the Asiatic Continent about two miles. Scarcely had the Mussulmen perceived the situation of the enemy, when they demanded, with three loud cheers, to be led to battle. Three times the Captain Pacha refused his people the permission to fight, observing to them that the position of the Greeks was advantageous, and that they would get themselves into a situation of embarrassment. This availed nothing; the Mussulmen, in their enthusiasm, threatened to mutiny and go to battle without orders. Yielding to necessity, the High Admiral then ordered a division to advance towards the Greeks; this division soon reached in full sail the little channel. The Greeks uttered loud cries, and remained motionless at their post. Three fire-ships were directed against the frigate that had the lead. The cordage took fire. The Turk by a heavy cannonade endeavours to keep off the destructive fire which is ready to consume him. All his efforts are in vain; courage must yield to necessity; the frigate is all in flames; it tacks and stands towards the Continent. On this the Turkish squadron disperses; all fly without hesitation; and the Greeks spreading all their sails, pursue them. In the midst of the general confusion the frigate blows up, a general panic prevails, and the Musselman imagines himself already overtaken by the enemy. Some get into the open sea, others steer towards the coast, where they strand and burn their vessels. Only one Algerine brig, surrounded by the Greeks, was compelled to surrender. In this affair the Turks lost a frigate, a corvette, and two brigs. The greater part of the crews of these vessels perished.

The Captain Pacha could not come to the relief of his division, he would have risked the destruction of his whole fleet, considering the position of the Greeks, in the narrowest part of the channel betweeu Samos and Asia Minor.

This disaster of the Ottoman squadron has made a profound impression on the troops at Scala Nuova, and at the foot of Mount Mycale, opposite the little channel. The Mahometans desert in numbers daily.

SEPT. 2---The disasters of the Ottoman squadron, which we mentioned in our 9th number under the head of Smyrna, turn out to be unfounded. We have been led into error, not only by the depositions of some European sailors who escaped from the burning of the Turkish frigate, but also by the accounts given by several Mussulmen who had abandoned, in the neighbourhood of Cape Dib Burnon, four or five galliots of the Captain Pacha's fleet.

It is now officially known that Athens has not fallen into the hands of the Mahometans, but it is also certain that the Turks sometimes advance up to the walls of the capital of Attica, often carrying away prisoners.

We hope it will be readily seen, from our retracting without difficulty the errors we have been led into, that our only object is truth.

Odysseus is not gone to the Morea, but to Salona with a sum, which h[e] as received from the Provisio[nal] G[overnment] of Greece to [pay] camp[aign]

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

LITERARY GAZETTE, AUGUST 28TH.

Instructions to Young Sportsmen, in all that relates to Guns and Shooting. By Lieut. Col. Hawker. 3d edit. 8vo. pp. 470. London 1824. Longman & Co.

ARMA virumque *canes*; a double-barrelled Joe Manton, a crack shot, and a brace of pointers, "high" rangers staunch before and behind," are at this period the most valuable as well as busy articles on the carpet of Nature. "The hour of attack approaches;" and by daylight next Wednesday, please the pigs!, shall commence the toil of pleasure and the pleasure of toil, when we, the unfortunate Southern literati, may have an opportunity of making the rustics gape with wonder at our exploits, and ourselves glow with the fresh air of fallow and stubble. There is but one thing alas! that there should be even one, in which our Northern compeers enjoy an advantage over us. They can exchange the pen for the Detonator, the dust of the city for the flower of the heather, the close study for the breathing heavens, the rusty reading coat for the respectable fustian, the threadbare trews for the gallant galligaskins.—and nearly three weeks sooner than *we* tramp over the Moors, pouring death upon the grouse while we are condemned to worret at the old trade of peppering luckless authors who publish at this unpropitious season. They are now hearing the cheering reports of guns, and we the wretched reports of new books. Were such evils to be lasting, our sports must in the course of nature speedily become posthumous. But; though we have sat still so long, though much of the corn is still standing, though the Game Laws are yet unamended, and though the weather is questionable, we survive in hope that under the admirable guidance of Col. Hawker. we shall shortly be enabled to return a very praiseworthy account of killed and wounded.

This work is properly and perfectly a gentleman's—written by a gentleman in a gentlemanlike style. The advice is given in the free and easy flow of gossip, so delectable when we fulfil the verse of "Together let us range the fields." The very types look sporting-like, as if they were shot on the creamy paper, and the margin is airy and fair. But these are only external merits; it is for information and instruction the choicest of choice books. Young sportsmen will become expert by one perusal: and the craftiest old Shots in the British empire will learn something which they did not know before, yet exceedingly beneficial to be known. There is indeed no part of shooting, from the outfit of gun and dog, through stocks, breechings, touch-holes, locks, springs, cocks and hammers, pans, triggers cleaning—through powder, shot, wadding, and loading—through flint and through fire---through grouse, partridge, snipe, pheasant, hare, wild-fowl, rabbit, woodcock, landrail, pigeon, plover, quail,---there is, we say, no part of sporting which the Colonel does not fully elucidate, illustrate, explain, and expound. His is the Vade Mecum of a Septimbrizer, and ought to go along with every one who loves the healthful manly, and independent exercise on which it treats. No town library should be without it; and for the country it is indispensable. It has therefore, as it deserves, our best report[illegible] we are sure will [illegible] be *greatly* in-

possibly be of service to many of my readers who have had some practice in shooting, but who, I trust, will not be offended at my offering a few *finishing* lessons, under an idea that something, in general, may be learnt even from the most inferior person, and because that, after I had shot for more than twenty years, not a season, no, not even a month or a week elapsed without my discovering that I had been previously ignorant of some trifle or other. If, therefore, a person feels himself above hearing an opinion in this, as well as in every other art, he decidedly gives the greatest and most positive proof of his own deficiency and narrowness of conception. Safely, however, may it be said, that in field sports, as well as in other pursuits, there are thousands who fancy that no one can show them any thing, when they have literally not learnt above a twentieth part of their art; and such people are always best left alone; as, like blighted fruit, they have a bastard colour of maturity, that must for ever debar their coming to perfection.

"With apologies for this digression, let, me now endeavour to recollect what hints I can, that are not universally known.

"In killing snap-shots fix your eyes, and immediately pitch your gun and fire, as it were, along, or rather over, the *backs* of the birds. Recollect they are generally *rising*, and not flying forward, *when you take them very quick*, and that as the birds required to be so taken are usually at a distance, an elevation, at all events, can do no harm. If you cannot acquire the knack of doing this, your snap-shot birds, being struck in the breast, will go off, and tower before they drop.

"If you have a double gun, always contrive as much as possible to get cross shots (which you will most likely do by walking across, or heading your dog, instead of going, like a bungler, directly from him to the game.) or otherwise your second barrel birds, by flying straight away up wind, down wind, or, in short, in the smoke, may sometimes defy the best shot in Europe. Recollect further, that, as birds fly across you, they not only become clear of the smoke, but give you more time, and present to your charge a more vital part. Be assured there is a great deal of *generalship* (if I may use the expression) as well as *markmanship* in showing off a brilliant day's shooting. But when a man, over his bottle, talks to his company of killing to a certainty double shots in whatever situation you choose to spring the game, within forty yards, 'hear him,' as Lord Chesterfield says, 'with patience, and at least seeming attention;' although *you* might feel disposed to confer on him the order of the long bow, or put him on your list for a knight's companion of the golden hatchet. Recollect, however, it is but liberal to allow those persons who have most frequently the mortification to do but little, the comfort of astonishing the credulous by talking a great deal.

"In firing at random distances, where birds are crossing you at the distance of sixty or seventy yards, the average of good shots generally present not more than half a foot before them. But it should be recollected, that after the shot has been driven through the air to the point blank distance, it travels so *much slo*[illegible]

well up, or, if any thing, full high for the mark.

"In shooting by guess at rabbits, or any thing in covert, fire at least a foot or two before the object, because, *on losing sight of it*, your hand will *imperceptibly obey the eye* in coming to a sort of check, by which you will invariably shoot a long way behind it.

"If walking up to your dogs in turnips or high stubble when birds are wild, lift your legs high; and by thus making less noise, you will get twice as near to your game.

"If a dog stands at a high hedge, go yourself on the opposite side, and let your servant be sent where the dog stands. When he hears you arrive opposite let him call to you; and when you are ready for him to beat the hedge, give a *whistle*, because a bird, being less alarmed at a whistle than a man's voice, will most likely come out on your side. Some people heigh the dogs in. This, I need not tell a *sportsman*, is the way to spoil them, and to prevent them from being staunch on such occasions. It sometimes happens, that there is a close twisted hedge on the opposite side, so that the birds, in order to extricate themselves, must face the dog; and it is for want of cunning to do this that young birds are so often caught in hedges, to the great delight of ammunition savers and pot-hunters. In the latter case, keep with your dogs, and send round your man to poke the hedge with a stick.

"If your object is to get a great deal of game on the same beat, *provided you have it to yourself*, do not go out above three days in a week. By so doing you will kill at least twice as much as by following the birds without intermission. - - -

"When birds are youug and tame, a windy day is generally the ruin of good sport; but when they are strong and wild, the most boisterous weather is frequently the best for one who shoots quick and well, as the birds cannot hear so far, and will often lie the closer, for the sake of shelter. - - -

"For a person who has regular business to attend, and therefore can only go out for a few hours in the day, I should, in *September*, always recommend him to dine at one o'clock, and shoot in the afternoon (the grand time for filling the bag.) His nerves are then sure to be in a pretty good state for shooting; and his head perhaps would then be less disposed for application. When he returns, let him take with his refreshment *tea* or *coffee*, instead of other beverage, after which he will feel himself cool, clear-headed, and again fit for business, instead of being disposed to throw himself into an arm-chair, and snore away the evening in concert with his dog. Do not let him think that by thus advising I wish to deprive him of his *night-cap*, or he may at once condemn me and my book for ever! No! if he likes grog, or other liquor, he may finish the evening with a *bucket-full*, only let business be first done, and put out of the way. - - -

"If a person is extremely nervous from hearing the report of his gun, or from the noise of the rising game, let him prime his ears with cotton, and his inside with tincture of bark and sal volatile. - - -

"In calm weather, after September, never go bellowing out 'P--o--i--t--o,' 'T--o--h--o,' &c. (like a boy hooting [illegible] birds on corn.) You

mean if I *wanted birds*, otherwise a good sportsman ought always to lose a shot, rather than neglect his dogs.)

"If you *really want game*, when the scent is bad, and see precisely where a covey has dropped, let your dogs be taken up, and go first without them; and if the birds get up singly, never think of picking them up, but make the best of your time in loading and firing. Should you, however, want your dogs, have them one at a time, by making a signal, or whistling to your man who holds them; but do not speak, lest, by so doing, you might spring the covey."

"The foregoing are (among many others) a few hints" (which our kind adviser says) I had hitherto kept to myself; but as now (thanks neither to age nor imprudence, but to accidental circumstances,) I have no longer eyes or nerves for pretensions to the name of a Shot, the greatest pleasure that can possibly remain for me is to resign the little I have learnt for the benefit of young sportsmen. The rising generation of shooters might otherwise be left, as I was, for many years, to find out all these little matters, which not one man in a thousand (admitting that he knows them,) likes to impart to another; and yet which are so necessary to be known, before even the best shots among them would be able to cope with a crafty old sportsman."

We shall now conclude with an extract the most apropos for this date.

"PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

"Most young sportsmen, and many old ones, fancy that nothing great can be done on the first day, without they go out as soon as they can see to distinguish a bird from a dog. This may possibly be necessary for those who start from a *town*, where two or three unfortunate coveys are to be contended for by half the lawyers, doctors, schoolmasters, sporting parsons, and tradesmen, in the place; but under other circumstances, this is the very *worst* method that can be adopted.

"In the first place, the birds being at this time, on the feed, will not always lie well. By your *springing them from the run*, the covey is pretty sure *to take wing altogether*; and, being *once disturbed in this state*, it becomes, afterwards, much *more difficult to disperse them*, than if they had been *left quiet till the dew had dried on the stubble*. Secondly, you throw off with long shots instead of fair ones; which, to say the least of it, is not a favourable beginning either for yourself or dogs. Thirdly, for one, who may have no relay of pointers or setters, it should be recollected, how much better bestowed would be the work, which he takes out of them while *slaving to little purpose* in the *dew of the morning*, if he reserved it for the *afternoon*. This, from about three till six, is the time of day (in the early part of the season,) that *all the best shots are to be got*. The birds are *then scattered*, and driven to the low grounds and meadows: where with steady dogs, they may be found one or two at a time, and kicked up as fast as he can load and fire.

"The most partridges I have seen bagged in a day by one person in a country *not* preserved, were twenty-three brace in killing which I remember, that, although he *began* in the very best quarter, and every thing *favoured*, as well as it possibly could do, his *starting at daylight*, yet he only got *three shots* been hard at work since the break of day. He had this season a far inferior breed of birds, and he had only one, and that a very old dog. He took refreshment and rested from twelve till two; shot again till six, and then went home to dinner, having killed fifty partridges and a hare, with only missing two very long shots, though he invariably used both his barrels whenever the coveys rose within gunshot. To this one dog he bagged in all, at different times, in a wild country, 3163 head of game.

"Much game as I have seen killed in a September day, I do not recollect one solitary instance of any thing *extraordinary* being done *very early* in the *morning*. With regard to where and how we are to beat for game, &c. &c., it would now be even unnecessary to inform a schoolboy; and, indeed, *others* having mentioned all particulars is a sufficient reason for *my* not imposing on the reader's patience with what he will have seen before, and what to describe, would lead me into the very subject of other sporting authors. Suffice it therefore to say, that the great object is, *first* to have good *markers* judiciously *placed*, and *then* to disperse the birds; the best way to do which is to head your dogs, by taking an extensive *circle*. The second is to make no more noise than what cannot absolutely be avoided, by doing as *much by signal* and whistling, and as little by *hallooing* as possible. Thirdly, go first on *hills to find*, and drive down from them, the birds, and then in *vales* to *kill* them. Fourthly, when distressed for partridges, in a scarce country at the end of the season, take a horse, and gallop from one *turnip field* to another, instead of regularly slaving after inaccessible coveys.

"Many an excellent shot has come home with an empty bag, under the following circumstances. He has gone out in a cold raw day, and found that the birds were scarce and wild, and that even in turnips they would not lie. But had he then tried one kind of land, to which almost every man, as well as his dog, has a dislike—the *fallows*, he might possibly have got some good double shots; because the birds, finding it a misery to run here, particularly if he walked across the fallows, will sometimes lie till they are sprung the fairest possible shots."

The work has also some chirurgical, chemical, and culinary recommendations; some simples, and some capital hashes; notices of the game laws, and much useful information on every point connected with the subject. In conclusion, we cordially agree with the admonitions to young Sportsmen,—begging them to take great care of their guns, dogs, &c. But how the Colonel could think it necessary to beg them to take care of *themselves*, is unaccountable.

EXTRACTS FROM MY AUNT MARTHA'S DIARY.

"——I some lady trifles have reserved,
Immoment to [illegible]

cream for a nice trifle in the glass-dish, I think nothing of it, for I never knew it otherwise at Okeover-Hall. At all events, it wasn't for Miss L——to make the observation, considering the kindness she has experienced from the Colonel, who is certainly a very worthy man; and indeed it is a mark of a little mind in any body, to notice such insignificant matters. Considering he has been so long in India, it is very extraordinary that one never gets a good currie at his house. I wonder when Mrs. H—means to leave off her striped-gown: she wore it at the race-ball last year; besides, stripes are out. Sir Hildebrand Harbottle asked me to drink champagne with him. Dr. Hippuff was called out at dinner-time, or rather just as it was over; they say he always contrives it about the time of the dessert.---Mr. Bishop has not been.

Saw Widow Waters's cows feeding in Okeover church-yard---a scandalous proceeding! I wouldn't taste a drop of their milk upon any consideration! Mem. to deal in future with Mrs. Carter. Somebody said yesterday Sir Hildebrand was full of the milk of human kindness. It seems an odd expression applied to a man, and one too, whose face is of a deep claret-colour from the quantity of wine he drinks. Dryden, indeed, has the phrase "milkiness of blood,."---When Mr. Fox the apothecary so kindly offered to take me to the Colonel's and bring me back in his one-horse carriage, I little thought he would call to-day to borrow five and thirty pounds. The poor man has a large family and healthy neighbourhood to struggle with, so I let him have the money; but I wonder such people can think of marrying. I never did, though it is well known I had many opportunities. If Mr. Bishop thinks he has any chance, I can assure him he is very much mistaken.

Mrs. Joliffe called, and in the course of conversation wondered I didn't keep a carriage of some sort, on purpose to introduce the mention of her own new one, (as she called it) though it has only been fresh painted. She knows very well that I always hire one when I want it, and I should therefore possess no advantage in a carriage of my own, except that of having it when I do *not* want it. She hoped I wasn't bilious:—What can have put such a fancy in her head? However, I shall take a couple of Lady de Crespigny's dinner-pills to-night. I don't like that Mrs. J.—What's become of Mr. Bishop, I wonder.

Met the Miss Penfolds and Mrs. Saxby in High-street, who thought it an age since they had seen me, but *I* called upon *them* last, and they may depend upon it I shall not go again till they return my visit. This morning Sir Simon Sowerby's lady produced her eleventh child; same day our cat kittened:---told Peggy to drown three of the young ones:---wonder Sir Simon doesn't give a similar order. Surely there is something indecorous in all this---no visit or letter from Mr. Bishop!!

Tapped the cask of beer brewed by the gardener, and told Peggy to take a large jug down to poor Mrs. Carter. She is a very deserving woman, though I cannot quite agree in what she said last Wednesday---that I was looking younger than ever. However, I certainly wear better than sister Margaret, though she is three years younger, but then, poor thing! she has had a family, and I have not. Heigho!---Some-[illegible] Mr. Bi[illegible]

in her circumstances. Thank Heaven! nobody can accuse me upon this point. Luckily I wore my old Leighorn bonnet, though I doubt whether any body would know it for the same, now it is fresh trimmed with cherry-coloured ribbons; and it is certainly much more becoming since I have lined it with pink. Saw something like a crow's foot at the corner of each eye while dressing this morning, which must be entirely owing to the dr[illegible] weather, and my having such a sleepless ni[illegible]—brought a curl over each, so as to hide it. Mr. and Mr's Saxby with Miss Pocklington called after church, but fortunately not till I had put on my blonde cap with amber ribbons and I took care to sit with my back to the windows. None but *very* young people should ever sit fronting the light. Mrs. S——had a gold watch and chain dangling outside, with amethyst bracelets over her long gloves, and Miss P——a fine pink China-crape pelisse, trimmed with white satin, and a dozen feathers in her hat. We all admired the sermon very much, and hoped some of our neighbours would be benefited by it.---Mr. Bishop not at church!!

What awful times we live in! The paper full of fresh revolutions: Europe and America both in a blaze! What are our little individual vexations, when compared with these portentous troubles of kings and empires, especially as we are such transitory beings, here to-day and gone to-morrow? By the by I shall pass Mrs. Davies's shop to-morrow, and I must not forget to change the silk gimp I bought last Friday, which is dreadfully bad. I do think galloon would do better.

It is really quite melancholy to see poor Mr. Gingham since he retired from the haberdashery business, how much he seems to be at a loss to get through the day, and how dreadfully he wastes his time! I have been watching him the whole morning taking the dimensions of his garden-wall a dozen times over with a yard-measure, sitting in the sun twiddlings his thumbs for an hour at a time, looking vacantly over the gate and yawning, and then going to sit in the sun again. "While I a moment name, a moment's past," says Dr. Young. He should read Dr. Watts on the Abuse of time. Mrs Blinkensop's dawdle of a maid put up the posts for drying linen early this morning, and has been three-quarters of an hour, for I never took my eyes off, in spreading out and pegging *one* baket of clothes! A postchaise has been waiting at the shrubbery-gate from eleven o'clock till five minutes past twelve, and Sir Hilgrove's cart has gone three times up the lane with a tarpaulin over it. What can be the meaning of all this? This long absence is excessively rude of Mr. Bishop!

Dr. Drawlington called this morning---heard him puffing as he came up stairs and had just time to pop a novel I was reading under the sofa cushion, and take out his pamphlet upon the Revelations, in which he has clearly proved that the events of last year are prefigured and prophecied. The same thing has been indisputably proved every year within my recollection. I hope he didn't observe that the leaves were uncut. He is certainly a very learned and clever man, and well deserves his various lucrative preferments, but I did not glean any thing particularly interesting from his conversation in this visit, except that he wouldn't give a farthing for lobster-sauce without nutmeg in it, that a glass of vinegar should always be thrown into the water when you boil a turbot, and that a [illegible] pig should invariably be roasted as soon

ven's things hanging out again!— I thought she washed last week. I see Mrs. Umphreville is likely to have an increase: I think she might wear a shawl, but some people have no sense of shame - No answer yet from Mrs. Fringe.—Pug barked three times last night; surely it wasn't Mr. B——?

Went to the circulating library for Scott's last novel (as I thought it), and find there are two new ones since. I'm sure nobody is more anxious than I am to read them as fast as possible, but he really should have a little consideration for people who must snatch an hour or two, now and then, to eat and drink, and see their friends, and discharge the common duties of society. A letter at last from Mrs. Fringe, but I positively will not wear pea-green, so dreadfully unbecoming to my complexion: dark people should wear nothing but pink or amber. Saw Mrs. Joliffe, who bantered one about Mr. Bishop, and told me she met him this morning in High-street. I find he's a trifling, shuffling character, and I shall treat him with the contempt he deserves. Told Hannah and Peggy to say I am not at home if he calls any more.

What an idiot that Hannah is!—How could she think of letting in Miss Lockhart and the two Miss Penfolds?---Never was caught in such a pickle in all my life—hair in papers—a morning-wrapper, and pink slippers!---the parlour in a litter—the stair-carpet up, and a mop and pail in the hall!!! It's very vulgar of them to be dressed out and making visits at such an early hour. Now that I have made myself tidy I don't supose a soul will come near the house; I dont like this cap. I think I look better after all in the amber ribbons. Surely I see some one coming: it can't be——Peggy! Peggy! give me my amber cap directly—Hannah! run down and open the garden gate---here's Mr. Bishop coming!—I *am* at home! Do you understand? You may let him in---I *am* at home!

Extract from the Narrative of a Voyage from New South Wales to England.

London Magazine for September.

On the 5th day of April, the thermometer stood at 75°, being a change of 30° in a fortnight.

On the 12th we were so fortunate as to meet his Majesty's ship Tamar, Captain Bremer, bound from England to New South Wales: this was the only vessel we visited during the whole passage, we being bound from New South Wales to England, and a man of war not having sailed from England to New South Wales for twenty years before. An old acquaintance of mine, an officer of the ship, boarded us, and gave us a few newspapers of January and February last, which we should not have seen in New South Wales for three months more. Here be fruits! first profits of the voyage home.

The Tamar was bound to New South Wales on secret service; but on my arrival in England, I found the secret very well known to be the intended establishment of a commercial factory at Port Essington, a discovery of Captain King's of His Majesty's surveying service, on the north coast of Australia. The treaty with Holland having shut us out of all the islands of the Indian A[illegible] British goods are n[illegible]

Chinese emigrants to settle at Port Essington, and keep up this trade in British goods. The Port lies very handy, not only for the Moluccas, but for the Caroline and Philippine Islands, and even for China.

New Publications,

English.

With Critical Remarks.

FINE ARTS.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales, and Van Diemans Land delineated, by J. Lycett. Nos. I. and II. 7s. each.

The important station which New South Wales occupies amongst our colonial possessions, and the advantages which it offers in fertility and climate to the emigrant, must give a considerable interest to this pleasing work, which presents a magnificent idea of the natural scenery of Australia. The plates in the first number are lithographed; but the publishers announce, in the second number, their intention of continuing the work with copper-plate engravings. The drawings are from the pencil of Mr. Lycett, who resided upwards of ten years in the colony, and are very creditable to his talents and taste. Two pages of letter-press accompany each print. The work, when complete, is intended to comprise twenty-four views in Australia, and as many in Van Dieman's Land.

Notices of Foreign Publications,

with critical remarks.

Douze cent trente trois veritès sur les Theatres de Paris. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twelve Hundred and Thirty-three Truisms on the Theatres of Paris, &c.)

This book will prove an acceptable acquisition to a foreigner who wishes, in frequenting the theatres of Paris, to have a peep behind the curtain. The work is modelled upon the celebrated "Petit Almanach des Grands Hommes" by Rivarol, which had so much success before the Revolution. A portrait of each actor and actress is given in a few lines, with characteristic anecdotes and some idea of the matériel of the theatres. These brief, but often satisfactory notices, amount to 1233 paragraphs; many of which prove the authors to have been no strangers to the greenroom. From some of them it appears that the share in the receipts of the theatre, which come to a successful author of "Vaudevilles," amounts to 1700 francs a month in Paris alone. On the first night of the representation of a new piece, two hundred "chevaliers du lustre," or hired applauders, are sent into the pit to support the piece, and shout down, and, if necessary, beat down any opposition. M. Berthon, a composer of very mediocre talents, has gained for several years back 27,000 francs a-year by his operas. Madlle. Mars gave presents to the amount of 6000 francs to the celebrated Geoffroy, who was the lion of journalists from 1800 to 1811. This was money well laid out, for Geoffroy really opened the eyes of the public to the merits of this inimitable actress, who has gained no less than 600,000 francs, a most enormous sum for France. With the aid of this book a stranger will find his enjoyment [illegible]

"Ourika." What a waste of paper, pens, ink, time, and fine eyes, has not the Duchess de Duras to answer for! The prudery of the Parisian ladies has been not a little shocked by the strange costume of the heroine of this romance. Indeed it is not a little embarrassing to describe the dress, or rather the want of dress, of the fair Sclavonian. Though Madame Woulkousky piques herself upon the historical accuracy of her picture, yet we cannot but help thinking it rather strange that the Sclavonian ladies, who were not residing exactly near the equator, should even in the fifth century have been totally independent of milliners, and gone about their ordinary occupations in the simple costume which Eve wore before she had the fatal *tete-a tete* with the serpent, The Romance, though altogether extravagant has been read with curiosity. TheParisians say they have found in it the confirmatiou of a remark once made by Napoleon, who said, "Ouvrez le jabot bien plissé d'un Russe, et vous trouvez le poil de l'ours." (Open the well-plaited frill of a Russian's shirt, and you will find underneath the shaggy skin of a bear.) This production of the Princess Woulkousky has attracted notice on the same principle as the works of Count Orloff have done. The thing is neither rich nor rare, but only extraordinary as being the production of a Russian. The Princess has fortified her text with numerous citations from Karamsin's History. She endeavours to prove, by sixty-two notes, that the cannibalic manners of her characters really flourished in the fifth century.

New Monthly Magazine.

VARIETIES.

A Dunkirk Journal asserts, that a Cloth Merchant of Abbeville has taught a drake to *sing* several airs; and, encouraged by success, is now proceeding to teach a turkey to take parts in a duet with the quack Musician!

Condensation.—Montesquieu, in the preface to one of his lighter treatises, written by way of relaxation from his severer studies, introduces a pleasant and ingenious satire on the imperfection of human knowledge, and on the presumption of persons who fancy that they are acquainted with every thing. "If any sage people (says he,) wish me to produce some work less frivolous than the present, I am prepared to gratify them. I have been for thirty years labouring on a book of a dozen pages, which will contain all that is known on the subjects of metaphysics, politics, and ethics; together with all that the great authors have forgotten in the volumes which they have published on those sciences."

Good effect of bad Writing.---A painter at Boulogne, more favoured by talents than by fortune, had painted the portrait of a young English lady, who refused to pay him for it under the pretext that it was not like. The picture remained a long time on his hands, and probably would have done so to the end of his days, if one of his friends, recollecting a well-known anecdote, had not undertaken to disencumber him of it. By his means the portrait was soon exposed to the gaze of the [illegible] hy in the town; and underneath it was [illegible] hanging outside, with amethyst bracelets [illegible] her long gloves, and Miss P—— a fine pink China-

of the young English lady did not fail to stop before this little exhibition, and instantly recognised the original. The interpreters whom they consulted to explain the writing, read no better than the writer had written; and some odd mistakes occurred. At last, the family of the young lady, being informed of what was passing, hastened to possess themselves of the picture by paying the painter the price of the work.—(*French paper.*)

A low Pun.—A fat gentleman relating in company an accident he met with through the negligence of his servant in driving, said the chaise was overturned, and himself thrown into a ditch. "Ah! ah! (said one of the company) I know you *cleared* it." 'Cleared it! the devil—(replied the other)—I said I was flung into it.' "To be sure you were—that is when you were flung *into* it, every thing flew *out* of it."

Literary Gazette.

The *astonishing heat of the flame of oxyhydrous gas*, issuing from the compound blow-pipe, (originally invented by Dr. Hare, and published in 1802,) is such that Mr. Thomas Skidmore found, on projecting this flame against the outside of a small tinned iron cup, full of cold water, that the outside of the cup became red hot, and at length assumed a white heat, not only on its outside, but within, in contact with the water; and in an instant afterwards the flame broke through the side of the cup, and entered the water, without being extinguished. This suggested to him the plunging of the jet-pipe and flame under water; which, after due precautions, was effected, and the flame continued to burn with undiminished energy, in actual contact with the water; which latter, in a tumbler holding about half a pint, quickly became heated from about 56° to 170° Farenh.---*Silliman's Journal.*

Dobereiner's Instantaneous Light Apparatus.—Since the very curious observation made by M. Dobereiner of the power possessed by spongy platina of determining the combination of oxygen and hydrogen at common temperature, that substance has been applied, among other uses, to the contruction of an instantaneous light apparatus; a jet of hydrogen is thrown on to a portion of the spongy platinum, and is by it inflamed. Various modes of presenting the platinum to the hydrogen have been devised, but none surpass or even equal that originally adopted by Mr. Dobereiner. The extremity of a fine platina wire is to be rolled into a spiral form, and then dipped into ammonio-muriate, or muriate of platina, until about two grains are taken up, after which it is to be heated red-hot in a spirit lamp. In this way a quantity of spongy platina is formed on the wire so minute, that if put into contact with a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen it becomes heated, and inflames the gas as rapidly almost as if an electrical spark had passed. Such a wire as this fixed on the jet-pipe, so that the spongy metal shall be exposed to the current of hydrogen, immediately inflames it. It happens that if an instrument of this kind has been exposed for some hours to a humid atmosphere, the inflammation does not take place readily: [illegible] this case, if the top of the platina be to[illegible]lm of the hand, [illegible]hat the current

[illegible] pink or amber. Saw Mrs. Joliffe, who bantered [illegible]

platina for eudiometrical purposes, Mr. Doberciner attaches his balls to the end of a platina wire, so as to be able to withdraw them when the experiment is completed, or even during the experiment if requisite, so that they may be dried and again introduced.---*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 117.

New Monthly Mag. Sept.

To ——

With a Vase of Rose-dew, collected in Egypt, and sent from India by Sea.

When late my wandering steps were borne
Along the banks of Nile's green vale,
Oft as I drank the breath of morn
That floated on its humid gale,
The wild rose, rich in vernal bloom,
Bending beneath its purest dew,
Breathed fresher sweetness of perfume
Than art's distilling power e'er knew.

Amid its rich unpenciled hues
Were seen—but oh! with fainter glow—
The blushes love could once transfuse
O'er thy chaste bosom's swelling snow;
While studded thus with lovelier pearl
Than Selim's favourite Georgian wears,
Like thee it shone, dear absent girl,
In brighter beauty through its tears

When trembling on thy lids of light
As twin-born stars I've seen them rise,
Blending, like these fair orbs o'er night,
Brilliance and softness in thine eyes;
How have I wished that chymic art
Could give their drops a crystalled form,
That I might wear them near my heart,
For ever bright, for ever warm.

But since the prayer was breathed in vain,
As starting from their feeling source,
Proud Science' self could forge no chain
To bind them in their trickling course,
Gathering from Arts noe's fair flower
The gems its bud at morning wears,
I fondly stored the heaven-wept shower
As emblems of thy purer tears.

Long near my heart this vase I've worn,
Accustomed ever to receive
My earliest kiss at smiling morn,
My latest sigh at blushing eve:
And every dewdrop there that fell,
Formed, as it swelled the odorous flore,
A stronger charm, a sweeter spell,
To bind it to that heart still more.

Nor wonder that, when every gleam
Which brightened life and love had flown,
A vase like this could feed the dream,
That cheered my path while wandering lone;
For it had been my silent guide
O'er deserts wild, o'er mountains hoar,
O'er rocks that rise in savage pride,
And bounding streams, and cataracts' roar,

Yes! e'en amid the ruined piles
That hallow old Ægyptus' flood,
Beneath whose giant-pillar'd aisles
Transfixed with silent awe I've stood,
Lost in the dreams of ancient lore,
And 'wildered in its mystic maze,
This simple vase possessed the power
A dearer, stronger charm to raise:

Go! then, companion of my way,
Round stormy Hope's high Southern Horn, a
Go! to exhale thy sweets away,
Upon a fairer bosom borne;
And if that bosom's rising swell

[illegible] occupies amongst our colonial possessions,

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2D 1825.

(*Continued from page* .104)

It is affirmed that a conspiracy against the life of the Sultan has been discovered. Six officers of the Seraglio, convicted of high treason, have been beheaded. The Aga of the Janissaries and the Bostangi Bashie, suspected of being accomplices, have been banished from the capital. This affair passed within the walls of the Seraglio: the city does not participate in the intrigues of the Palace. A Firman has been received here, which orders that the Sardinian Consul-general, who is shortly expected, shall be received with all the honours due to his rank.---M. Botta, the French Consul at Salonichi, has arrived from Toulon.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

TO SHEW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME
ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

WINDSOR, OCT. 8.

To-day, the weather having been favourable, his MAJESTY and Suite have taken their accustomed drives through the various rides surrounding the Royal Lodge. Yesterday his MAJESTY's harriers again turned out at Fern Hill, where they had some fine runs. The KING's harriers meet twice a week, generally on the border of the Park where the hares are not too plentiful. His MAJESTY's stag hounds will meet for the first time this season on Monday next, when a fine stag will be turned out for that day's sport.

Should the present rains continue, his MAJESTY will hasten his annual visit to Brighton, where the Pavilion is quite ready for the Royal reception. The damp situation of the Thatched Cottage in Windsor Great Park, renders that place intolerable as a residence in wet weather,

Viscount STRANGFORD, the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, is to be created a Baron of the United Kingdom.

Mr. GREIG, the editor of *The South African Advertiser*, has arrived at Bristol in the Cambrian from St. Helena.

BARBAROUS ENGLISH.---In a window near Westgate, in Exeter, the following placard invites the male part of the public to have their beards mown:—'Shaving done here by a *female barbaress*.'

LOUIS the XVIIIth once went to Bath, labouring under a violent paroxysm of the gout. Dr. PARRY, who attended him, asked him what kind of appetite he possessed. His Majesty replied, "Very good, very good; I eat as much as *four!*" With this answer the physician was satisfied. Dr. PARRY then prescribed a very severe regimen, as well as a long course of physic. He became greatly reduced in bulk, and at the end of six weeks was completely recovered. The physician, calling to take leave of the re-invigorated Monarch, was told by him that he wanted [illegible] advertisement i[illegible]

the populace of Nottingham, it ceased to be occupied by the Newcastle family, and was let in tenements. The Noble Duke found that considerable dilapidations had taken place in the venerable pile, and he gave orders for the necessary repairs to be performed, and which are now proceeding with all dispatch. The Castle is an object of attraction and curiosity, as also a place attached to it, called Mortimer's Hole, the place of concealment made use of by Mortimer, as recorded in history.

MR. HAYNE OF BURDROP PARK, WILTS, & MISS FOOTE, LATE OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

As we have some reason to believe that the particulars of the above-mentioned affair will come before the public in a legal shape, we, for the present, refrain from laying before our readers all the information which has reached us on the subject. We shall therefore now content ourselves with stating, and this we do without in any way meaning to prejudge the question, that the situation of the lady is one of a most distressing and heart-rending nature. It is true that she has not only been subjected to the insulting treatment stated in *The Devizes Gazette* (which by the bye is incorrect in some of its details), but also that she has been compelled to endure similar insulting treatment, *a second time*, and all within the space of a few weeks.—We are also bound to add, that both these disappointments have been accompanied by, what at present appears unnecessary affronts. For instance, a day, was named for the wedding---the ring was bought, settlements were drawn up and approved---and the expectant bride dressed and ready to be conducted to church ---when, after waiting for hours, instead of the gentleman, arrives a letter from him, imploring the lady to believe nothing she might hear in his disfavour---that he could account for his conduct, and that he would still honorably perform his engagements towards her. His subsequent behaviour confirmed, in a measure; these professions---he was once more received---*a second day* was appointed---a second time every thing was ready, and a second time came an excuse instead of the promised bridegroom. Now, as we do not learn that any concealment took place on the part of the lady---or that, to a man like Mr. Hayne, mixing in the world, any thing remained on her side to be discovered, we must, until we hear his statement, express our surprise at the gentleman's conduct. Nothing can exceed the warmth of the professions contained in his letters to her during the whole progress of this affair, down to the hour of the second disappointment; but of these it is probable the public will be enabled to judge. At any rate, it calls for a strong case of defence on the part of a wealthy man, *twice* to fix the wedding-day with a poor young woman, and twice to outrage her feelings by disappointments. As to his family locking him up---that, as he is of full age, would be only to excuse his heart at the expense of his head---to make him a fool instead of a knave.

The foll[illegible]

hopes were entertained: the bark was given, and the surgeon who attended him forbore to remove the limb, though there were decided symptoms of the incompetence of the constitution to repair the injury. The third state of the wound took place; it became dry; there was a tendency to slough on the surface---nay, it did slough, and an erisypelatous inflammation was set up around it. The man was delirious; day after day elapsed; and the sloughing continued, when, as I was going through the square of the hospital one afternoon, in the summer time, a dresser came to me, and said, 'For God's sake, come up, there is a man bleeding to death.' The sloughing had caused hæmorrhage; a vast quantity of blood surrounded the limb: the man lay like a corpse on the bed, and no pulsation could be felt. Hartshorn had been applied to his nostrils without effect, but I said, 'fetch me the amputating instruments; if the man is dead, there will be no harm in taking off his leg; and if not, there is no hartshorn like the cut of a knife.' I took off the man's limb; the warming pan was then passed over him, burnt feathers and hartshorn were applied to his nostrils, and he began to breathe a little. He was totally unconscious of any operation having been performed---a circumstance which I have witnessed three times in the course of my life. The symptoms of irritative fever continued after the operation, but gradually subsided. Three or four days after the amputation, the stump was examined; it was of a greenish aspect, and looked exactly as if it had been made from a dead body in the dissecting-room. This man did well, and I remember the fellow, a sturdy beggar in the outskirts of London, many years after. I mention this case to illustrate the principle I have laid down, that the symptoms of sympathetic irritative fever, differing in this respect from those of hectic, do not immediately subside, though the cause of them is removed."

AN AMERICAN'S DESCRIPTION OF OUR NATIONAL CHURCH.

The number of the *North American Review* that has just reached England contains an exposure of the misrepresentations of *Quarterly Review*, which, if its snarling and slandering Conductor have any sense of decorum left, must make his ears tingle again. It is in a review of *Faux's Memorable Days in America*, and the Somersetshire Farmer comes in also for a due portion of wholesome reproof and chastisement. The pensioned Sage of the *Quarterly*, in his hot distaste of every thing in republican America, asserts, it appears, that the United States Government totally disregards religion; that the want of an Established Church is a fatal error in the Constitution; that this want of a Nation Religion is the reason of the vicious and heartless conduct of the Americans; and that it has made the bulk of the people infidels and fanatics.—To this sweeping reprobation, the North American Critic replies, that long before their Constitution was framed, some of the States of the Union had precisely that religious establisement which Archdeacon [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

in Ireland again, though the English Religion is established by law, we have the spectacle still more perplexing to our own poor transatlantic eyes, of six-sevenths of the people not merely not members, but bitter foes of the National Church. Wishing to be set right in a point of great concernment, we do pray the Quarterly Reviewer to tell us, seeing the consequences to a nation of not having a National Religion are fatal,—what is the condition of an Empire consisting of three realms, but governed by the same Sovereign and the same Parliament, and have a National Religion rejected by half the population of one of the kingdoms, by six-sevenths in another, while in a third a dissenting sect is by law the Established?"—[Without "pausing for a reply" from his ancient brother of the *Quarterly* (which must be admitted to be at least discreet)—the merciless Bostonian thus proceeds in his sarcastic career:]—"But our Government totally disregards religion;—and what kind of regard should the Government, as distinct from the Constitution and Laws, pay to religion? Does the Quarterly Reviewer think it an excellent thing for a Queen to have a Minister of religion 'whistle the word of God through the keyhole of her dressing-room while she changes her linen?' or is he edified with the scandalous spectacle of the Prayers of the House of Commons? The stranger who is present at the opening of the daily sessions of the Congress of America, that irreligious and godless land, will hear a solemn prayer pronounced to the majority of the Members reverently standing in their seats. A half-crown will not bribe the door-keeper of the House of Commons to admit a stranger while prayers are hurried over by the Chaplain, because it is not thought well to have it publicly known that the Speaker and Clerk are the only auditors! 'Established Religion' forsooth, with one Bishop boasting, like Dr. Watson, that he never visited his See, because it was so poor; or another living at Naples for years to retrench, because 20,000*l.* a-year would not keep him out of debt at home; or, like another Right Reverend Father in God, a Nobleman, a Prelate, driven from his church for crimes which we cannot allude to! We have a right to make this retort. We are among the last persons who would trespass against any courtesy, national or individual. But this Reviewer charges the whole American nation with irreligion, and calls individuals by name, repeating the odious libels which an itinerant miscreant has uttered against them. Let him beware in future; he dwells in a glass-house. The American Government may be exceeding irreligious, and in consequence exceeding immoral; but the infamous vices of its members, we thank heaven, have not yet become the scandal of the civilized world; and the American people are not obliged, on their allegiance, to bestow every imposing name of *Grace* and *Majesty*, and bow the knee to Vermin who, if they were not the pity, would be the horror of all good and pure minds."—[Think of that, Mister Gifford, and by all means *answer* it in your next courtly contribution.]

The Examiner, Oct. 10.

Miscellany.

Original and Select.

[illegible] and cold [illegible]

Vivian, and a large assemblage of spectators.——Last week a shocking circumstance occured at Reddisham Hall, near Beccles, the seat of J. Gordon, Esq. Two of his men servants disagreeing, when in the irritation of passion, the coachman stabbed the footman in the body, and inflicted so severe a wound as to occasion his death almost immediately.——In consequence of a decline in the price of flour, the loaf of 4lbs. best quality, at Paris, is fixed at 12 sous, 1 liard, for the first fortnight of October.——We understand that several French silk-manufacturers are now in Manchester, with the view of forming an establishment for carrying on their business there.——Fruit of all kinds, with the exception of pears, was never known to be so scarce as it is this year. Apples, in particular, are already as dear as they generally are towards the close of the season.——Mrs. Fitzherbert is one of the most scientific botanists in the kingdom; and her *protége*, Miss Seymour, is not deficient in talent that way.——A Paris Paper says, that the manufactories of Alsace have for some time been remarkably active, on account of the demand for America, to which country the exports within two months have been very considerable. This demand has occasioned calicoes and other cotton goods to rise nearly 25 per cent. The workmen can scarcely manufacture articles in sufficient abundance to meet the demand.——The water-courses upon a farm, near Rickmansworth, are let for a term of 21 years, the value of which consists in the water-cresses they produce for the London market.——A fishingboat, called the *Bull*, recently struck on the bar, at Arklow, and of six persons on board, but one was saved owing to his being able to swim ashore.——The King of Holland has presented a gold medal to Mr. Bowring and Mr. Van Dyk, as a mark of his approval of their volume of translations from the Dutch poets.——The late genial rains have been favourable to the wheat sowing, which we learn from all parts of the country, is proceeding with great activity.——The Infant of Portugal, Don Miguel, left Paris on Monday, with the whole of his suite, for Vienna. There is reason to believe he has renounced his project of visiting England.——The *Universal Gazette of Lyons* says, that the acting of Talma attracts to the Great Theatre there a truly extraordinary crowd of spectators. According to the returns made to the Authorities, more than 10,000 strangers had arrived in Lyons to enjoy the display of the talents of this great actor. At his last performance the saloon was filled four hours before the rising of the curtain, and the receipts exceeded 7,000 francs.——Mr. Farquhar, on Wednesday, laid the foundation of a woollen-manufactory, near the site of the old mansion at Fonthill, of which the only wing now remaining will be converted into workshops.——Letters have been received from Barcelona, which state that business is much suspended, in consequence of the disturbances in Catalonia.——The copper and tin mines, in Cornwall, are at present in full activity. The weekly sales of the ore, at Truro, inspire the adventurous miners with additional energies. New shafts have lately been opened, rich in both tin and copper ore, which promise to the proprietors an abundant harvest.——It is said to be the intention of the Gresham Committee, under whose direction the alterations and improvements are carrying on, to remove all the [illegible] south-side of the

purchased some valuable states in the Austrian dominions.——It is rumoured that the English Opera-house will be appropriated to the performance of Italian Operas during the whole of the ensuing winter.——The Lord Chancellor still remains at his seat at Encombe, in Devonshire, where his Lordship complains heavily of the scarcity of game. The noble Lord's presents to his friends in London, have, in consequence, this year been exceedingly circumscribed.——It is estimated this year, that seven hundred and eighty-two artists, of both sexes, have contributed to the exhibition of painting and sculpture at Paris; namely, 602 painters, of which 81 were females; 54 sculptors; 92 engravers; 23 lithographers; and 11 architects. These 782 artists have supplied 2,180 pictures, drawings, engravings, lithographics, or pieces of sculpture.——The Pope has just purchased for the Vatican, the great collection of works upon arts and antiquities, which the Court Cicognara had collected, and the catalogue of which he has published in two volumes. This collection has arrived at Rome, in seven cases.——In the Lewes House of Correction each prisoner employed on the Treadmill, works at the rate of 6,600 feet in ascent per day.——At a Court held for the Manor of Ennerdale there were five persons attended to be sworn on the Jury, whose united ages amounted to 366 years, and all enjoying good health and their faculties in full vigour.——A Scotch paper says, that above 5,000 operatives are at present idle in Glasgow and its neighbourhood.——The Mining Company of Ireland are immediately, upon application, to survey *gratis* estates supposed to contain coal, if the proprietors are likely to lease upon pleasing terms such Royalties as may be discovered.——On Tuesday evening three trunks were stolen from one of the Bristol coaches; and on the following day two of them were found under a hay-rick at Brislington. One had been cut open, and cash, notes, and wearing apparel, value upwards of 100*l.* taken out.——A letter from Navarino, states that the plague prevails on board the Egyptian squadron.——We understand that three hundred and thirty thousand pieces of fine linen have been bleached this season, within six miles of Belfast.——An advance in fish oil has taken place, in consequence of the want of success in the Greenland and Davis's Straits fisheries. The quotation is 25*l.* per ton to speculators, but the trade does not submit at present to this high price, tallow being cheap, and in great abundance.——Mr. Owen, of Lanark, sailed in the *New York*, Captain Maxwell, for New York, from Liverpool.——A new Tragedy was read in the Green Room of Covent-garden Theatre last week, previously to the first rehearsal of it, in the presence of the performers who are to support the several characters.——A most sumptuous military equipment for the Nabob of the Carnatic, is about to be shipped from this country to Madras.——The stables at Melton Mowbray seem to be almost all engaged for the ensuing hunting season. For a small house in the centre of Melton, having only one room on a floor, with no yard, a rent of 250gs. has been demanded; 200gs. has been refused.——Sir E. Home, on examining the hind foot of a large walrus, brought home by Capt. Sabine from the Arctic regions, found it provided with a hollow space beneath, by which the animal is enabled [illegible] over to a rock or [illegible] and